NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To secure for the following the undivided attention of our readers, it will be sufficient for us to state that it is from the pen of one of the ablest jurists of our country.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Many of our ablest Members in both Houses of Congress seem to think that the annexation of Foreign States is within the treaty-making power. Others contend that this may be done by an act of Congress. Now, the one mode is just as unconstitu-tional as the other. The treaty-making power, as a matter of policy, is safer than the other, as a majority of two-thirds of the Senate must concur to ratify a treaty. But neither mode is constitutional, with the subjects of other Powers in eposition to the policy

Can this Government, by treaty, annex Great of their own Government, thereby subjecting to suspicion and Britain, or France, or both? It can, upon the same to the hazard of disgrace the flag of their own country. It is principle that it can annex Texas. If it may annex true that this traffic is carried on altogether in foreign ports, one foreign State it may annex a continent. Has any one looked at the principle in this view ?

It is true we have annexed Louisiana and Florida But does that settle the construction of the Constitution? Those who contend that it does are generally opposed to the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States, although that question has been regular system has been adopted for the purpose of thwarting repeatedly decided by Congress and by the Supreme

But, change the inquiry. Can this Government by the treaty-making power, or by act of Congress, cede its sovereignty to England or France ? This is exactly what we ask Texas to do; and we can do it as well as Texas. Does not the right to receive such a cession involve the right to make it? I assert that it does.

If we may enlarge our territory by the treaty making power, we may, on the same principle, re-If we may receive cessions of territory we may make them. And if we may merge the sovereignty of another Government in ours, we may on the same principle, merge our sovereignty in that of another Government-and this through the treatymaking power. The giving and receiving of territory are both within the treaty-making power, if either be within it.

There is no power given in the Constitution to cede nor to acquire territory. If either can be done by an act of Congress, or by treaty, then the exercise of either of those powers may subvert our Government. It may introduce into the body politic a people more numerous than ours, and which may change the Government. This lies within the principle asserted. And can it be that our Constitution is nothing? Is it to be blown away by the breath of popular excitement? Is it to be overturned by the exercise of the powers it confers? Does it contain within itself the seeds of its own destruction? If this indeed be the Constitution, it is not what it was taken to be. Its foundations were thought to be laid deeply, and upon great conservative principles. If it be what it is now represented to be, it is a cheat and fraud upon the world. It is nothing more than the plaything of demagogues.

I fear not so much the annexation of Texas as the principle on which it will be annexed. History proves that the lust of power is an uncontrollable passion of human nature. The Texas excitement may pass away with the acquisition of Texas; but other acquisitions will be brought on the political theatre by demagogues, to excite the public mind and control party action.

There is no security against this lust of power but by fencing it in with great and fundamental principles, which can only be changed by a majority of the people that shall approach to unanimity. 'This is what we supposed, what our fathers supposed, and what the civilized world supposed, had been done by our Constitution. A CITIZEN.

THE "ANNEXATION."

Confident, we trust without sufficient foundation of the success of the plans which have been laid for securing the passage by the Senate of the Texas Joint Resolution, in the form in which it has reached that body from the House of Representatives, some of the most active agents in the execution of those plans begin to disclose, through inadvertence doubtless, their full appreciation of the dangers in are the products of her workshops; the slaves, when captured, which the success of their machinations are to in- instead of being returned back to their homes, are transferred

"If," says the New York Herald of Monday, "it [the . Joint Resolution] should pass in a few days, that result would • bring up a train of consequences in connexion with our · foreign relations that would probably produce a new and original crisis in the affairs of Europe, of America, and, per-· haps, of the whole civilized world. The same popular teelings which, in this country, will have carried the annexation of Texas, will also occupy Oregon, and go ahead, in all general movements, so far as this continent is concerned. . This policy will bring us into immediate collision with the . policy of England, and the mutterings from that quarter. which for the last two months have been so audible, will · become louder and stronger, until a collision, not only of · opinion, but of physical force, MUST TAKE PLACE, that will * be the commencement of a new era in the progress of the world.

ments among civilized nations, which, at all events, may embrace wide interests before its results settle down. Every . thing will depend on the action of the present Senate; for . that is the entering wedge to all that may follow-the first step in a new series of mighty events."-Herald.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 21st instant has the following notice of the present activity of trade and

"THE LANDING .- Our river landing is now a scene of tively employed in receiving and discharging freight for various points included on a river coast of nearly three thousand miles extent. There is, besides, the usual number of boats building, refitting, and preparing for the summer business. their own cabin and a large part of the state-rooms in the togs, in 1777. gentlemen's, The Hibernia leaves this morning."

FROM NAUVOO.

A gentleman from Nauvoo informs that the great mass of the population of the city is in a state bordering on starvation. There is no business going on, and no means of obtaining subsistence only by charitable donations from the richer classes. Subscriptions are passing through the city for the relief of the poor, and every day baskets are carried around to collect provisions for the starving. Thefts from the Rigdonites are numerous as ever, notwithstanding the four hundred police. Indeed, this police is a protection to the thieves, or rather is made more successfully purloin and hide it.

It is astonishing how the poor spiritless dupes of Nauvoo can bear in patience their sufferings. Many of them have been seduced from comfortable homes by the representations made by the Elders abroad of one being inside the box and the other outside. A diaphragm the glorious state of things at Nauvoo, and the brilliant prospects of its inhabitants. To them it was exhibited as an Eden-land and provisions cheap, money plenty, and wages high. They have left their all behind, many having made heavy sacrifices to come to the promised land, which they find, in sad reality, to be but the abode of misery. Should these poor dupes have their eyes opened by their sufferings, what would be the fate of those villanous leaders who have deceived them by the most brilliant representations which they knew at the time to be false ?-Warsaw Signal.

The mammoth steam-ship Great Britain is supplied with life-boats constructed on a new principle, and capable of carrying four hundred persons.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The following is a copy of the communication nade by the President to Congress on Thursday, on the subject of the African Slave Trade :

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States : I transmith herewith, for the information of Congress, copies of certain despatches recently received from Mr. WISE, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, upon the subject of the Slave Trade, developing the means used and the devices resorted to in order to evade

existing enactments upon that subject. Anxiously desirous as are the United States to suppress traffic so revolting to humanity, in the efforts to accomplish which they have been the pioneers of civilized States, it cannot but be a subject of the most profound regret that any portion of our citizens should be found acting in co-operation and that our own coasts are free from its pollution. But the rime remains the same wherever perpetrated, and there are many circumstances to warrant the belief that some of our citizens are deeply involved in its guilt. The mode and manner of carrying on the trade are clearly and fearlessly set forth in the accompanying documents; and it would seem that a the policy and evading the penalties of our laws. American essels, with the knowledge, as there are good reasons to believe, of the owners and masters, are chartered, or rather pur-chased, by notorious slavedealers in Brazil, aided by English brokers and capitalists, with this intent. The vessel is only ominally chartered at so much per month, while in truth it is actually sold, to be delivered on the coast of Africa, the charter party binding the owners, in the mean time, to take on poard, as passengers, a new crew in Brazil, who, when delivered on the coast, are to navigate her back to the ports of Brazil with her cargo of slaves. Under this agreement the ressel clears from the United States for some port in Great ritain, where a cargo of merchandise, known as "coast goods," designed especially for the African trade, is purchased, hipped, and consigned, together with the vessel, either to the vedealer himself or to his agents or accomplices in Brazil. On her arrival, a crew is put on board as passengers, and the essel and cargo consigned to an equally guilty factor or agent on the coast of Africa, where the unlawful purpose originally designed is finally consummated. The merchandise is exhanged for slaves—the vessel is delivered up—her name obliterated, her papers destroyed, her American crew discharged, to be provided for by the charterers, and the new or passenge crew put in command to carry back its miserable freight to th rst contrivers of the voyage, or their employees in Brazil.

During the whole progress of this tortuous enterprise it i ossible that neither the American crew originally enlisted, nor the passenger crew put on board in the Brazilian ports are aware of the nature of the voyage, and yet it is on thes principally, ignorant, if not innocent, that the penalties of the aw are inflicted; while the guilty contrivers, the charterers, brokers, owners, and masters-in short, all who are most deeply concerned in the crime and its rewards, for the mospart escape unpunished.

It will be seen from the examinations which have recently taken place at Rio, that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as well as our own citizens, are deeply implicated in this inhunan traffic. British factors and agents, while they supply Africa with British fabrics in exchange for slaves, are chiefly nstrumental in the abuse of the American flag; and the sugrestions contained in the letter of Mr. Wise, (whose judiciou and zealous efforts in the matter cannot be too highly commended,) addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the British Envoy, as to the best mode of suppressing the evil, deserve your most deliberate consideration, as they will receive, I doubt not, that of the British Government.

It is also worthy of consideration whether any other mea sures than those now existing are necessary to give greate efficacy to the just and humane policy of our laws, which already provide for the restoration to Africa of slaves captured at sea by American cruisers. From time to time provision has been made by this Government for their comfortable support and maintenance during a limited period after their restoratio and it is much to be regretted that this liberal policy has not been adopted by Great Britain. As it is, it seems to me that the policy it has adopted, is calculated rather to perpetuate than o suppress the trade, by enlisting very large interests in its favor. Merchants and capitalists furnish the means for carrying it on; manufactures for which the negroes are exchanged means of swelling the amount of their products, by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years, and the officers and crew who capture the vessel receive on the whole number of slaves so many pounds sterling per capita, by way of bounty.

It must be obvious, that while these large interests are isted in favor of its continuance, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its results would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade of another and more cruel form; for it can be but a matter of little difference with the African, whether he is torn from his country and transported to the West Indies as a slave in the re gular course of the trade, or captured by a cruiser, transported to the same place, and made to perform the same labor under the name of an apprentice; which is at present the practical operation of the policy adopted.

It is to be hoped that Her Britannic Majesty's Government. will, upon a review of all the circumstances stated in these despatches, adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the trade which she has so long attempted to put down, with, as yet, so little success, and more consonant with the original policy of restoring the captured African to his home. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1845.

A WHIG FAMILY .- A correspondent of the Rochester De morret says that there is now living in that city a man, who with his sons, sons-in-law, grandsons, and grandsons-in-law, number thirty-one voters, all Whigs, and all teetotal tempe rance mea. This family had twenty votes for the lamented great activity. We counted yesterday twenty-two hoats ac- HARRISON in 1840, and in 1844 twenty-six of them voted the United States with regard to Oregon and Texas. It seems man holding slaves. This venerable father, too, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served his country faithfully, having at tled relates to the time and manner of their occupation : The Swiftsure left yesterday for Pittsburg with upwards of five different times volunteered to march and meet the enemy, one hundred and fifty cabin passengers: the ladies alone fill and was present at the capture of General Burgoyne, at Sara-

And the comment Harmery was a new boat, built expressly for the trade by Capf. Moore, who, it will be recellected, had the mindertum to lose he local the received in the comment of the beautiful and the properties of the comment of the beautiful and the properties of the comment of the beautiful and the properties of the comment of the beautiful and the properties of the comment of the properties of the properties of the comment of the properties of the prop up of thieves in great part, who, when out at night, you farth, held in London, a paper on an atmospheric rail-ostensibly for the protection of property, can the way, invented by Mr. J. Plianow, Civil Engineer, was read.

South State of Mind.—A lawyer, (says the New York Journal of Commerce,) who was testifying in one of the courts in relation to a man's sanity, said: "I have no doubt of the 3 the Rev. Ferriman being perfectly sane at the time referred to. I recollect that he refused to pay me my costs, or at least he recollect that he refused to pay me my costs, or at least he made me strike several items off my bill."

We see it stated in the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle that the Court was pronounced in accordance with this verdict.

In the meet of a concordat."

The steamer Hibernia, at Boston, from Liverpool, brought the Propaganda is so obviously directed against the repeal agiover the largest mail ever received from the other side of the rain Church and Principal of the Female Academy of that about one hundred and forty bushels of newspapers.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treas ry on the Commerce and Navigation of the Uni ted States was presented in both Houses of Congress on Saturday. The "Constitution" makes the following abstract of some of its leading items:

Summary Statement of the value of Domestic Exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1844. roducts of the sea-fish, oil, whalebone, and sperm candles...... \$3,350,501 Of the forest-Skins, furs, lumber, pot, and

pearl ashes, naval stores, &c..... animals-Meats, hides, butter, cheese, cat-Vegetable Food-Grain, fruits, biscuit, &c. (except flour,)..... 6,759,488 8,397,255 54,063,501 Manufactures-Cotton piece goods. 2,898,780 Soap and Candles..... 619.544 Snuff and Tobacco..... 536,600 Lead.....

Value of exports of foreign merchandise 11,527,248 Value of Imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1845. Ad valorem duties. 52,351,291

Number of American and Foreign vessels which cleared from parts in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1844.

Specific duties...... 31,352,863

		CRE	CREWS.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.	
American8,343	2,010,924	99,300	3,108	
Foreign5,500	906,814	55,075	964	
Total13,843 Of which to—	2,917,738	154,375	4,072	
Cubs	232,206	10,827	161	
England 897	504,329	17,553	244	
British W. I 1,031	150,355	7,609	190	
Canada 4,566	978,229	67,448	2,848	
Brazil 233	48,066	2,226	41	
Vessels which entered in the	he ports of the same period.	United State	during	
		CREWS.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.	
American8,148	1,977,438	97,459	3,421	

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boy
American	8,148	1,977,438	97,459	3,42
Foreign	5,577	916,992	55,848	1,00
	13,725	2,894,430	153,407	4,42
Of the foreign	vessels v	which entered,	were—	
British	5,030	766,747	49,168	95
Hanseatic	155	52,669	2,239	1
Swedish	110	34,706	1,353	
French	55	17,257	760	1
Of the export		orts from the va	rious States,	we en

merate the following :			
	Exports.	Imports.	Vesse
Maine	\$1,176,135	\$570,824	1,2
Massachusetts	9,096,286	20,296,007	2,3
New York	32,861,540	65,079,516	5,7
Pennsylvania	3,535,256	7,217,267	4
Maryland	5, 133, 166	3,917,750	4
Virginia	2,942,279	267,654	2
South Carolina	7,433,282	1,131,525	3
Georgia	4,283,805	305,634	1
Alabama	9,907,654	442,818	2
Louisiana	30,498,307	7,826,789	1,0
	CALL TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS.		

THE BRITISH PRESS.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

President Tyler's special message to Congress on Annexaon is published in the Times of the 13th, and followed on the next day by comments. The Times declares itself "divided between amazement and sheer diversion at the language and neanor of this personage, speaking as never man spoke be fore in the name of the Executive Government of twenty millions of civilized beings." The direct and palpable contradiction between this message, which declares that the Ex- raphy. eentive of the United States sought union with Texas, and the course of his diplomacy upon this subject is very severely of perfect esteem, your devoted,

"The acts and motives of the American Government in this and too many other transactions," says the Times, "stand in need of no 'deliberate misrepresentation' to incur the cen-sure and the scorn of every other political community in the world. Even their intrigues are as potent and flagrant as other men's crimes. In this instance the whole correspondence is public; and as the matter is really only indirectly connected with the interests of this country, some weight may be attached to our solemn conviction—a conviction shared by every man in Europe who has examined the particulars of this transaction—that, from the first to last, the proceedings of the United States to effect the annexation of Texas are a scandal and a shonor not only to their country, but to the age we live in."

United States, and says that the spirit of rapine and violence

principles of their fathers. This question has already proved intal to the integrity and prudence of the American Government; it will hereafter prove equally fatal to their national interests; it has blasted their honor, it will hereafter dissolve their power, divide their country, and impose a dreadful bur den on their children's children: for it is the first step they will have made in foreign conquest for the gratification of

Later intelligence from this country was received by the ship Sea; and the Times of the 31st ultimo makes an amusing, and still severer, comment on the various movements o for HENRY CLAY, three were absent from home, and two, to be taken for granted, the Times remarks, that the election from conscientious scruples, could not cast their votes for a of Mr. Polk settled the right of the United States to both these countries, and the only question that remains to be set-

"That the morsel is to be swallowed," says the Time "is settled. The licking of lips has commenced. The gen-tlemen of the United States are about enlarging their bound-STEAMBOATS SUNK.—The Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph of the 29th ultimo says: "We learn by a gentleman But there seems to be a hitch or two still, as indeed might direct from Shreveport that the steamers Agnes and Colonel.

Harney were both sunk in Lower Red river a short time since. the means by which the prey is to be secured. The politicians of the United States have 'resolved' that Texas and the Ore-

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

The following letter, translated from the German, contains some interesting particulars respect-ing a branch of the Washington family. The letxi, p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i, p. 554. James Washington is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Marquis of Londonderry is spoken of as his duties as British Ambassador at Paris. Among others, the marquis of Londonderry is spoken of as his

MUNICH, FEBRUARY 21, 1844. I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore, answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish I will, with pleasure, communicate to you some facts relating to my family. The branch from which I am descended has unperhaps the branch from which I am descended has unperhaps to the long the branch from which I am descended has unperhaps to the long the branch from which I am descended has unperhaps to the long the long to the long that the long tha doubtedly the same ancestor as that from which the American place to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. branch descended, which is proved also by the same coat of The official returns of the manufacture and con-

The family of Washington is descended from a good old married Elizabeth, a daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. than in the preceding year. It was also connected with that of Villiers, Duke of Buck. ngham. A branch of the fam ly, from unknown causes, for they were wealthy, emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well known (one may say with truth the universally famous) General and President George Washington was

My great grandfather, James Washington, was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate affair of the Duke of Monmouth. n the time of Charles II, 1683 and 1684, that he was obliged to fly from England, and, after losing by shipwreck on the coast of Portugal every thing of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there, he was frequently demanded or the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the General States did not consent; and thus he became the founder of that branch, which then began to flourish in Helland, and is still in existence in the persons of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy. I possess an autograph letter of the great man, George

ngton, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1799, in which, among other things, it is said: "There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country; at what time your ancestors left England is not mentioned; mine came America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1794, a commis he Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and, being a faithful follower of e house of Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1799, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the lisbanding of the latter, after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. A few months later I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then, nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached no less than thirty-seven years to the most high person of the King, partly as marshal of the Court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, which, if God will

some time to bear good fruit to the King and country. nave three sons: the eldest, Ludwig, sixteen years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, fourteen rears old, is pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and the third, Karl, ten years old, frequents the public school. By by two marriages with daughters of families of the highest obility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable cirmstances, even when I shall be no more; and, in this manner, this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for, being in earlier years frequently exposed to the torms of fate, brought on chiefly by revolutions, and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and, since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope, satisfy you. I will only add, in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will subjoin to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biog-

the message at the opening of Congress, in which he avowed me, which possesses, by the preface of the renowned Profesthat Texus first solicited the annexation, is pointed out, and sor Hermann, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments

Chamberlain, Lieutenant General Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown, of the Greek Order of the Saviour, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Notzing.

To Dr. J G. FLUZEL, Consul of the U. S. of N. America in Leipzic.

To those who deem the illustrious character and the great example of WASHINGTON as we do, it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to observe the manner in which the Anniversary of his birth was cele-The Times concludes its article by saying that nothing but brated at the seat of Government of the State of the distracted condition of Mexico can prevent a war with the Pennsylvania. On Saturday last, for instance, both branches of the Legislature, with the Governor, which has marked the whole of this attempted acquisition is a heads of Departments, and Board of Revenue Commissioners, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at ten o'clock, and, after the reading such honorable and patriotic citizens of the United States of the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, immethemselves who still respect, though they cannot maintain, the diately adjourned without transacting any business.

Among other particulars published in the Nashrille "Union," of the 15th instant, upon the authority of Major Donelson, just returned from Texas, we learn that "the result of the recent election in the United States was highly acceptable to President Jones; and, as an indication of the opinion of the people of the United States, met with a hearty response in all the branches of the Texian Government."

Tonacco.-The Vicksburg Whig states that a gentlem in Madison parish, Louisiana, tried an experiment of raising tobacco on his farm last year, (the seed from Havana,) and purchaser says it will always bring \$25 per hundred in New Orleans. His opinion is that nothing but age is wanting to make it equal to the best Havana, which sells at \$60 per hundred. He made it into cigars and sold them at \$30 per thou to twelve hundred pounds per acre. Tobacco is certainly, at this price, the most profitable production of this country.

FROM THE HARTFORD (CONN.) TIMES.

PAINFUL SUICIDE. - The friends of Gen. SANUEL L. PIT-KIN, of East Hartford, became alarmed at his absence on the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVED PER THE STEAMSHIP BIBERNIA

ing a branch of the Washington family. The let-one of state to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, and one of ter from General Washington, to which the writer a more private and friendly kind to the Duke of Wellington at alludes, may be seen in Sparks's Washington, vol. Strathsfieldsave, where the royal party stayed two or three

his duties as British Ambassador at Paris. Among others, the Marquis of Londonderry is spoken of as his successor, but this part of the rumor is not thought well grounded.

The Duke de Broglie was expected in England on an portant mission from the French Government, having reference to the right of search and the general question of slavery.

domestic sugar in France shows that there were 289 factories in activity on the 1st of January, 1845, or 35 less than at the corresponding period in 1844. The quantity manufactured in The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which, in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley, Earl Ferrers. Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, a daughter of the second Earl Ferrers.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 9, states that positive i formation has been received there that Dr. Wolff, who has arrived at Teheran from Bokhara, would return home by way o Russia and St. Petersburgh. He was expected at St. Petersburgh very shortly.

Accounts from Alexandria mention that the plan of estab lishing a railroad from Cairo to Suez had been nearly abandoned. An engineer, M. Mangel, had proposed to the Pasha to open, at an expense of more than 150,000 talaris, a canal between Cairo and Sez, by means of which goods landed at Suez would be conveyed in boats from that harbor to Alex-

The Republic of St. Domingo has contracted for a loan of £1,000,000 stock, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in London every six months, and to be issued to the public at a price not exceeding 65 per cent.

CHURCH AFFAIRS. - The difficulties in the establish CHURCH AFFAIRS.—The difficulties in the established church seem likely to be arranged by the introduction of some measure, in Parliament, which shall bring matters to a final settlement. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an address, in which he recommends the clergy to abstain from any further attempt to introduce changes into the church service, unless they are acceptable to the laity, and to let the controversy lie over under the prospect to which we have alluded. Under these circumstances the Bishop of Exeter withdraws from the contest with the laity of his diocese, and has declared that he thankfully accepts the prospect of an adjustment of their that he thankfully accepts the prospect of an adjustment of their present diversities by some general measures which shall have the sanction of the whole Church.

The Bishop of Norwich has refused to accept the resigna tion of a living by one of the clergy, who had scruples about certain parts of the ritual in their literal acceptation. The Bishop says that "latitude in subscription" to the articles, homilies, and prayer book, is "unavoidable."

The test which was to be proposed at Oxford, to prevent "latitude in subscription," has been withdrawn, as also has the contemplated resolution of censure on Rev. Mr. Ward, for the opinions expressed in his book on the "Ideal Church."

THE SPY SYSTEM AT THE POST OFFICE .- On Thursday last much surprise was prevalent at the various departments of the General Post Office, in consequence of an order from the Postmaster General, in pursuance of a communication from the Home Office, for the abolition of the board where the practhe Home Office, for the abolition of the board where the practice existed of opening the letters of persons suspected of having reasonable intentions against this and foreign Governments. This board (which was presided over by Mr. Beade, of the foreign letter department, who had under him a few confidential clerks) was established by a patent during the Pitt administration. In the course of the last session of Parliament, foreign letter department, who had under him a few confidential clerks) was established by a patent during the Pitt administration. In the course of the last session of Parliament, it will be recollected that some motions were brought before the house by Mr. Duncombe, the member for Finsbury, in consequence of the discovery that a letter written by Mr. Mazzini had been opened. It is supposed that the Government, not being desirous to have the subject again agitated, have resolved to abolish the office previous to the meeting of Parliament.

The Electric Telegaars from London to Southampton and Gosport is completed, and a successful trial of its powers was made a few days before the steamer left. Gosport is distant from London eighty-eight miles. The telegraph was constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, who have taken out a patent for it. Mr. Cooke left London by an afternoon train, and affer any degree of pressure, whereby the finest ines and sharpest edges are repeated with singular precision. Another extraordinary result of the invention is the restoration of the ancient or injured engravings or etchings—that is, if an engraving has been injured—not, be it understood, as regards the paper, but faded through carelesseness, or defaced by accident—such engraving can be perfectly restored by having every line and touch refreshed with new ink, so as to give the work, with all its details, as if fresh from the wood or copper.

To describe briefly the preparation of a plate or cylinder, let us suppose a newspaper about to be reprinted by this means. The sheet is first moistened with diluted acid, and placed between sheets of blotting paper, in order that the suppose and affer an advanced by the suppose and touch refreshed with new ink, so as to give the wood or copper.

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was made a lew days before the steamer left. Gosport is distant from London eighty-eight miles. The telegraph was constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, who have taken out a patent for it. Mr. Cooke left London by an afternoon train, and after an hour passed in fixing the wires at the Gosport office, at about 10 o'clock the first signal was despatched to London. Four or five minutes of intense anxiety elapsed

the experiments were repeated with equal success. No per-ceptible time was occupied in transmission. Subsequently the

eral cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents, after having taken the arsenal, without any resistance being offered on the part of the Government, seized on the ammunition and other stores, which were there collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucerne, where they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons. The canton of Berne was taking measures to refuse a passage to persons coming from Friburg to join the other malcontents at Lucerne.

A letter dated Zurich, the 26th ult. states that an assembl A letter dated Zurich, the 26th ult. states that an assembly, composed of from 25,000 to 30,000 citizens, at which the principal authorities of the canton assisted, met for the purpose of examining the question of whether they ought not to demand of the Diet the expulsion of the Jesuits by virtue of the federal sovereignty, and likewise a general indemnity for all political offences. The question was carried in the affirmative by an mmense majority.

The Swiss Observer states that there was a popular as

bly held at Berne on the 26th ultimo, at which more than four thousand persons were present. The meeting separated after having adopted resolutions against the Jesuits. The Basle Gazette announces that the canton of Tecino has

joined the progressive movement against the Jesuits.

An extraordinary Federal Diet will, it is positively said, be convoked for the end of February, for the Jesuit question. which keeps Switzerland in such a state of ferment.

IRELAND.

The repeal question in Ireland has been thrown into th shade by an agitation of a very different and unexpected character. The bequests act has created a difference of opinion not only among the Catholic laity but among the higher or not only among the Catholic laity but among the higher or-ders of the clergy. The excitement occasioned by this mea-sure had in no degree subsided when it was rumored that the Government had opened a negotiation with the Pope for the purpose of connecting the Irish Catholic Church with the State, either by making a provision for the clergy or by ob-taining a concordat giving the Crown the nomination of the

Propaganda was not a canonical document. In a letter which he has addressed to that prelate he retracts "at once and unequivocally" any assertion of his that may apply to the document as being uncanonical, and adds that, if his private opinion were otherwise, he would at once bow to the authority with which the document is now clothed. At the Repeal Association Mr. O'Connell denied that the rescript had any thir g to do with the repeal agitation. He declared that its object was not to interfere with the laity or with repeal, but was simply intended to keep up and promote the spirit of henevolence and charity. He admitted, however, with expressions of regret, that there was some truth in the statement that the discussions produced by the bequests act had tended to damp the agitation for repeal. He said that, though the concordat was denied, something more injurious was meditated; and he prodenied, something more injurious was meditated; and he pro-posed that Lord French and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, hould be sent to Rome as delegates from the Association, is order to lay their case before the Pope, and implore his Hol ness not to thwart them in their exertions to obtain a restora-tion of their domestic legislature. No Protestant speakers in the days of "No Popery" agitation could have surpassed the leading Catholic members of the Association in the vehemence of their protestations against the Pope's right to interfere in the temporal affairs of the people of Ireland.

ANASTATIC PRINTING.

FROM THE LONDON ART-UNION FOR FEBRUARY. We announced, last month, an invention to which this name has been given, and also our intention to describe it and point out its utilities in the present number of the Art-Union. As it is a main purpose of this journal to bring forward every discovery tending in anywise to the advancement of the fine or useful arts, and consequently to the improvement of public taste, we hasten to lay before our readers some account of the process and results of "Anastatic Printing." It has been the fate of all beneficial innovations—and the more especially if they recommend themselves by their cheapness—th have had to combat an array of prejudice, and the determined opposition of "vested interest;" this method of producing books and prints will not be exempted from the common lot. but such is the extreme simplicity and unexampled rapidity of the process in multiplying engravings, drawings, and books. that it must inevitably be, ere long, established in general es-On the 19th ultimo the Cathedral Church of the Grey-Friars, Edinburgh, in connexion with the Scottish Established Church, was totally destroyed by fire. It was a very ancient building, having peculiar historical associations, and, like others of its age, comprised two churches under one roof. but since they have never been matured into a solution of all difficulties, as in the present case, let the honor and profit be to those by whose labor and ingenuity reproduction is rendered not only practicable, but triumphantly simple beyond all the happiest ideas of stereotype. The drawing and prints which accompany this notice, with the letter-press, form together an example of this method of printing. The letter-press was first set in type by the ordinary printer of the Art-Union, leaving space for the drawn or engraved illustrations, which have been set into their respective places on a proof of the letter-press; the whole was cast on to a zinc plate, and so printed off; and it may be here observed that there is no limit to the thousands of copies that may be drawn, nor the slightest din collence in successive impressions, since new plates ad infini-tum may be prepared from the copies now yielded. "The Nurse" and "The Revelry" are wood cuts taken from "The Book of British Ballads;" and the remainder are drawings by

book of brush ballads; and the remainder are drawings by gentlemen whose names are undersigned, and which have been transferred immediately to the plate. The invention is equally successful in application to the earliest printing—we have seen several transfers from books a century old.

The principal merit claimed by the proprietors of this patent is, in the first place, their method of repeating in low relief (something like a lithographic solution). is, in the first place, their method of repeating in low relief (something like a lithographic printing surface) the tracery of an engraved wood-block or copperplate from a cut or engraving from such block or plate, in such manner as immediately to yield impressions which are not in any way to be distinguished from those drawn from the original engraved surface. This is effected by means of acids, diluted to various degrees of strength which act upon those parts of the plates remaining unprotected by the ink, and so leave the printing surface very slightly in relief. Another chief merit of the invention is the successful provision against the spreadof the invention is the successful provision against the spread-ing of the ink under any degree of pressure, whereby the finest

train, and after an hour passed in fixing the wires at the Gosport office, at about 10 o'clock the first signal was despatched to London. Four or five minutes of intense anxiety elapsed before any reply was received, when the attendant there excused his delay on the ground of having fallen asleep before the fire. The signals then proceeded and were replied to, with the utmost precision, until a late hour. On the following day the experiments were repeated with equal success. No perceptible time was occupied in transmission. Subsequently the telegraph was brought into a long circuit of wire, and worked through 288 miles. The apparatus dispenses with the batteries altogether, a steel magnet being the source of power.

Cape or Goon Hope.—We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of December. The association formed for the encouragement of the growth of cotton wool is proceeding with spirit, and they have taken measures to procure the best kinds of seeds from the United States.

A graph sheet was occupied in transmission. Subsequently the telegraph was brought into a long vision with thist by which they are already formed. These operations are effected in a few minutes. The surface of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steid, and on application of the ink it is rejected by the sinc, and received only by the letters, which are charged with thist by which they are already formed. These operations are effected in a few minutes. The surface of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steid, and on application of the ink it is rejected by the sinc, and received only by the letters, which are charged with thist by which they are already formed. These operations are effected in a few minutes. The surface of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steid, and on application of the ink it is rejected by the circl, and received only by the letters, which are already formed. These operations are effected in a few minutes. The surface of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steid, and on application of the ink it is rejected by the common roller used in hand-printing. Each letter came from the properties of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steed of the plate round the letters is bitten in a very slight degree by the steed of the plate round the letters is bitten in a few minutes.

best kinds of seeds from the United States.

A guano island had been discovered in the neighborhood of Saidanha Bay, which, being within the limits of the British Government, had been claimed by the representative of Great Britain, and licenses were to be granted for loading vessels at the rate of £1 sterling per ton.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents, bowever, and a most important one, possessed by vantage, however, and a most important one, possessed by the zinc over the stone, as a mere material to work from, is its portability, and being easily formed into a cylinder; for, al though we have only spoken of a plate of zinc in relation with the results we have witnessed, it is to be understood that in the extensive operations cylinders will be employed.

It is not our purpose to enter more minutely into the scie tific rationalia of this patent, but it is our business to considits prospective utilities. It cannot be received otherwise, by stock booksellers, than as an estimable boon, since it will at once supersede the necessity of warehousing tons of stereotype and paper. There may henceforward be printed only short editions of heavy works, or of others of questionable sale; for, if such a work "go off" beyond the expectations of the bookseller, reprints in abundance may be effected from of the bookseller, reprints in abundance may be effected from a single remaining copy, at an expedient interval. And the advantage to the public must follow, in the reprinting at a cheap rate of valuable works, the republication of which, according to the ordinary method, would be hazardous, as being extremely expensive. Again, for book illustration, nothing could be better, the feeling of the original drawing being entirely preserved, since the work of the artist passes immediately from his own hand to the page which it is intended to adorn. Thus it is seen that the work is not brought forward according to the taste of the engraver, but what character so according to the taste of the engraver, but what character soever it receives from the artist it is ultimately distincuished the same on the paper. We may hope that the finest lin engravings may also be reproduced at a trifling expense.

What treasures, therefore, of fine art may common enter-prise call forth for the purification of public taste! It will be understood that we speak of the system from actual inspection, having seen, in five minutes, letter-press and drawings transferred to the zinc and forthwith printed off.

ferred to the zinc and forthwith printed off.

We know of one printer whose stock of stereotypes has cost no less a sum than three hundred thousand pounds, and it is probable that there exists in the London warehouses atereotype property for which upwards of a million has been paid. Surely, in extensive establishments the employment of such means for the multiplication of books must be a saving to the printer, also to the bookseller, and consequently a benefit to the public, for the supply will create a demand which may ultimately be answered by the multiplication of valuable books proceeding at a square, nay, even at a cubic, ratio. We have spoken of a few of the purposes to which "Anastatic Printing"

we quote the number 300,000 as something definite, but if it were necessary the number might extend to a MILLION!—provided always, we yet say, the untried steam equals in anywise the production of the smaller press. It is useless to attempt comment upon this adaptation, supposing it borne out to the extent it promises; it is beyond the pale of all ordinary comparisons; calculations and figures reduce it to a mean standard.